1. (canceled)

2. (canceled)

3. (canceled)

4. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer;

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the conducting layer comprises an ultra-thin metal film.

5. (canceled)

6. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer;

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1 wherein~~ the light energy conversion layer comprises a plurality of different photosensitive means to maximize capture of the incident light spectrum.

7. (canceled)

8. (canceled)

9. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer;

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer has a light receiving surface, and wherein the light receiving surface is patterned to provide increased surface area.

10. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for~~ producing ~~electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer is porous to provide increased surface area.

11. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the charge separation layer is porous to provide increased surface area.

12. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer;

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the charge separation layer is structured to provide increased surface area.

13. (canceled)

14. (canceled)

15. (canceled)

16. (canceled)

17. (canceled)

18. (canceled)

19. (canceled)

20. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the conducting layer and the charge separation layer define a metal-insulator-metal junction.

21. (canceled)

22. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the charge separation layer comprises a semiconductor of a predetermined type, and further including a semiconductor of the opposite type positioned between the charge separation layer and the conducting layer to provide an increased barrier height and photovoltage.

23. (canceled)

24. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the charge separation layer comprises an organic semiconductor.

25. (canceled)

26. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the charge separation layer comprises an insulator/semiconductor multi-layer.

27. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the charge separation layer is formed from template molecules to provide an increased surface area.

28. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the charge conducting layer is formed from template molecules to provide an increased surface area.

29. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer;

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the ~~charge~~ light energy conversion layer is formed from template molecules to provide an increased surface area.

30. (currently amended) A multilayer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

a two-sided conducting layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a charge separation layer secured to a second side of the conducting layer;

the conducting layer providing ballistic transport of charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 1~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer has a light receiving surface, and wherein the light receiving surface is provided with anti-reflection coating to reduce reflective light.

31. (canceled)

32. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer;

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the front contact layer and the semiconductor charge separation layer define a specific Schottky barrier which maximizes output power.

33. (canceled)

34. (canceled)

35. (canceled)

36. (canceled)

37. (canceled)

38. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material selected from the group ~~including~~ consisting of merbromin, 0-phenylxanthene, and iron cyanate.

39. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material including at least one organic dye.

40. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material characterized by nanoclusters.

41. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material characterized by nanostructures.

42. (canceled)

43. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material including at least one metal cyanate.

44. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material including at least one metal photocyanate.

45. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer comprises a plurality of different photosensitive means to maximize capture of the incident light spectrum.

46. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer comprises a plurality of photosensitive means structures.

47. (canceled)

48. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer has a light receiving surface, and wherein the light receiving surface is patterned to provide increased surface area.

49. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer is porous to provide increased surface area.

50. (canceled)

51. (canceled)

52. (canceled)

53. (canceled)

54. (canceled)

55. (canceled)

56. (canceled)

57. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the charge separation layer comprises an organic semiconductor.

58. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the charge separation layer comprises an insulator formed on an organic conductor.

59. (canceled)

60. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the charge separation layer comprises an insulator/semiconductor multi-layer.

61. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the charge separation layer is formed from template molecules to provide an increased surface area.

62. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the charge conducting layer is formed from template molecules to provide an increased surface area.

63. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the ~~charge~~ conducting layer is formed from template molecules to provide an increased surface area.

64. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

a light energy conversion layer containing photosensitive means;

an ultra-thin, two sided, electrically conducting front contact layer having the light energy conversion layer secured to a first side thereof;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the second side of the front contact layer;

the front contact layer providing ballistic transport of electrical energy from the light energy conversion layer to the charge separation layer; and

an electrically conductive metal back contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer

~~The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 31~~ wherein the light energy conversion layer has a light receiving surface, and wherein the light receiving surface is provided with anti-reflection coating to reduce reflective light.

65. (currently amended) A multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

an ultra-thin electrically conducting film layer having first and second sides;

a light energy conversion layer mounted on the first side of the ultra-thin film layer and comprising a PS-MIM type photosynthesizer layer;

a1

a thin layer of insulating material secured to the second side of the ultra-thin film layer and comprising opposite sides;

a two sided semiconductor charge separation layer having one side thereof secured to the side of the insulation layer opposite from the side thereof which is secured to the ultra-thin film layer; and

an ohmic-type back metal contact secured to the second side of the semiconductor charge separation layer.

66. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein ~~the~~ a conduction band edge and the thickness of the insulation layer permit charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to move to the back contact while preventing current flow in the opposite direction thereby maximizing output power.

67. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein the semiconductor charge separation layer is formed from a material which functions in combination with the insulation layer and ~~the~~ a conduction band edge to allow charge carriers to move from the light energy conversion layer to the back contact while preventing current flow in the opposite direction to maximize output power.

a1

68. (canceled)

69. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein ~~the~~ a front contact layer comprises an ultra-thin metal film layer having a thickness of between about .5 and about 1000 nm and is formed from a material selected from the group ~~including~~ consisting of gold and platinum.

70. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein the semiconductor charge separation layer is formed from a material selected from the group ~~including~~ consisting of titanium dioxide, tantalum oxide, and tungsten oxide.

71. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material selected from the group ~~including~~ consisting of merbromin, 0-phenylxanthene, and metal cyanates.

72. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material including at least one organic dye.

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73. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material characterized by nanoclusters.

74. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material characterized by nanostructures.

75. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material comprising a thin film semiconductor.

76. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 66 65 wherein the light energy conversion layer comprises a plurality of different photosensitive means to maximize capture of the incident light spectrum.

77. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 66 65 wherein the conducting layer is formed from a metal.

78. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 66 65 wherein the conducting layer is formed from a non-metal conductor.

79. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 66 65 wherein the conducting layer is formed from a metal oxide.

80. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 66 65 wherein the charge separation layer comprises an inorganic semiconductor.

81. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim 66 65 wherein the charge separation layer comprises an organic semiconductor.

82. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~66~~ 65 wherein the light energy conversion layer has a light receiving surface, and wherein the light receiving surface is provided with anti-reflection coating to reduce reflective light.

83. (currently amended) A multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light comprising:

an ultra-thin electrically conducting film layer having first and second sides;

a light energy conversion layer mounted on the first side of the ultra-thin film layer and comprising a PS-MIM ~~type~~ photosynthesizer layer;

a thin layer comprising a first type of semiconductor material secured to the second side of the ultra-thin film layer and comprising opposite sides;

a two sided charge separation layer comprising the opposite type of semiconductor material having one side thereof secured to the side of the thin semiconductor layer opposite from the side thereof which is secured to the ultra-thin film layer; and

an ohmic-~~type~~ back metal contact secured to the second side of the charge separation layer.

84. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein ~~the~~ a conduction band edge and the thickness of the thin semiconductor layer permit charge carriers from the light energy conversion layer to move to the back contact while preventing current flow in the opposite direction thereby maximizing output power.

85. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the charge separation layer is formed from a material which functions in combination with the thin semiconductor layer and ~~the~~ a conduction band edge to allow charge carriers to move from the light energy conversion layer to the back contact while preventing current flow in the opposite direction to maximize output power.

a1

86. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the front contact layer comprises an ultra-thin metal film layer having a thickness of between about .5 and about 1000 nm and is formed from a material selected from the group ~~including~~ consisting of gold and platinum.

87. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the charge separation layer is formed from a material selected from the group ~~including~~ consisting of titanium dioxide, tantalum oxide, and tungsten oxide.

88. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material selected from the group ~~including~~ consisting of merbromin, 0-phenylxanthene, and metal cyanates.

89. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the light energy conversion layer is formed from a material comprising a thin film semiconductor.

90. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the light energy conversion layer comprises a plurality of different photosensitive means to maximize capture of the incident light spectrum.

91. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the conducting layer is formed from a metal.

92. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the conducting layer is formed from a non-metal conductor.

93. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the conducting layer is formed from a metal oxide.

94. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the charge separation layer comprises an inorganic semiconductor.

95. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the charge separation layer comprises an organic semiconductor.

96. (currently amended) The multi-layer solid-state device for producing electrical power from light according to claim ~~84~~ 83 wherein the light energy conversion layer has a light receiving surface, and wherein the light receiving surface is provided with anti-reflection coating to reduce reflective light.